TABLE 3.—*Late seismological reports*—Continued.

New York. *Ithaca. Cornell University*—Continued.

Date.	Character.	Phase.	Time.	Period T.	Amplitude. A_E	Amplitude. A_N	Distance.	Remarks.
1916. Feb. 20	.....	S_E	18 05 38	13	.....	.....	.....	
		S_N	18 07 40	9	.....	.....	.....	
		eL_E	18 17 06	18	.....	.....	.....	
		eL_N	18 17 12	13	.....	.....	.....	
		F_E	19 20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		F_N	19 22 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
21	.....	e_N	23 43 22	2	.....	.....	.....	
		e_E	23 43 23	2–4	.....	.....	.....	
		F_N	23 45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		F_E	23 49 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27	.....	P_N	20 27 59	4	.....	.....	.....	
		P_E	20 28 18	3–4	.....	.....	.....	
		?$_E$	20 29 22	4–6	.....	.....	.....	
		?$_N$	20 29 23	7	.....	.....	.....	
		S_N	20 33 30	10	.....	.....	.....	S_E indistinct.
		[$_E$	20 35 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		L_N	20 38 09	29	.....	.....	.....	
		M_N	20 41 46	16	.....	757	.....	
		F_E	22 04 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		F_N	22 05 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Porto Rico. *Vieques. Magnetic Observatory.* U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. H. M. Pease.

Lat. 18° 09′ N., long., 65° 27′ W. Elevation, 19.8 meters.

Instruments: Two Bosch-Omori.

Instrumental constants.. {E V 10, T_0 21.4; N V 10, T_0 21.1

Date.	Character.	Phase.	Time. H. m. s.	Period T. Sec.	Amplitude. A_E μ	Amplitude. A_N μ	Distance. Km.	Remarks.
1916. Feb. 6	.....	eL_E	22 36 28	24	.....	.....	.....	
		eL_N	22 41 55	24	.....	.....	.....	
		M_N	22 44 20	24	.....	30	.....	
		M_E	22 45 00	24	10	.....	.....	
		F	23 08 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27	.....	P	20 26 11	2	.....	.....	.....	Apparently two shocks, a short time apart, the second being much heavier than the first.
		S_N	20 30 20	8	.....	.....	.....	
		S_E	20 30 35	10	.....	.....	.....	
		L	20 33 40	16	.....	.....	.....	
		M_E	20 36 10	16	900	.....	.....	
		M_N	20 38 30	16	.....	2,400	.....	
		C_N	20 45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		C_E	20 46 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		F_N	21 07 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		F_E	21 23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Massachusetts. *Cambridge. Harvard University Seismographic Station.* J. B. Woodworth.

Lat., 42° 22′ 36″ N.; long., 71° 06′ 59″ W. Elevation, 5.4 meters. Foundation: Glacial sand over clay.

Instruments: Two Bosch-Omori 100 kg. horizontal pendulums (mechanical registration).

Instrumental constants.. {E V 80, T_0 23, ε:1 0; N V 50, T_0 25, ε:1 4:1

Date.	Character.	Phase.	Time. H. m. s.	Period T. Sec.	Amplitude. A_E μ	Amplitude. A_N μ	Distance. Km.	Remarks.
1916. Feb. 6	.....	i	11 14 39	10	.....	.....	.....	e and F uncertain among waves of about 7ˢ period on E–W. Microseisms of 2.6ˢ period on N–S.
		L?	11 15 40	15	.....	.....	.....	
8	.....	e_E	15 39 14	13	.....	.....	.....	
		L	15 40 14	15	.....	.....	.....	
			15 40 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		i	15 52 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		L	16 14 46	20	.....	.....	.....	
		L	16 21 20	13	.....	.....	.....	
		F?	16 35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	

SEISMOLOGICAL DISPATCHES.[1]

Rio de Janeiro, via Galveston, Tex., Mar. 1, 1916.

An earthquake of considerable intensity was registered by the seismograph instruments in the Government observatory here this morning. The disturbance was approximately 5,700 kilometers distant from Rio de Janeiro. (Mexican cable to N. Y. Herald.)

Ambato, Ecuador, Mar. 8, 1916.

Tunguragua volcano, in this Province, has been in eruption for several days. The city of Ambato and the surrounding region are almost in darkness on account of falling ashes. During the night the flames from the volcano are visible at a great distance. The people of Ambato are greatly alarmed, fearing a catastrophe. (Assoc. Press.)

Rome, Mar. 12, 1916, 10:15 p. m.—via Paris, Mar. 13, 1916, 1:40 a. m.

Earthquake shocks, lasting from 10 to 20 seconds, were felt in the region represented by a triangle with sides running between Venice, Ancona, and Florence. The observations made at Florence observatory indicated that the epicenter was about 300 miles distant, probably in the Adriatic Sea. No damage has been reported. (Assoc. Press.)

Calcutta, Mar. 25, 1916.

The first scientific survey of the effects of the destructive earthquake which had its center in Russian Turkestan in 1910, has just been completed by a party under the leadership of Dr. Aurel Stein. The quake produced some very extensive geographical changes, and is believed by many to have been the most violent seismic disturbance which has occurred in several centuries. At one point the fall of a whole mountain completely blocked the Bartang River, converting the Serezpamir gorge into an Alpine lake 15 miles long. (Assoc. Press.)

Panama, Mar. 29, 1916.

Two earthquake shocks occurred to-day, one at 5 o'clock this morning and the other this afternoon. No damage resulted. The earlier shock was the most severe. It lasted 1 minute and 20 seconds and reached the third category of intensity in the seismograph wave motions and showed a width of 22 millimeters. Most of the Isthmian population was awakened by the disturbance. This is the second severe shock in the last 24 months, the first taking place on May 18, 1914, and having an intensity of the sixth category. There were numerous tremors during the day, but, like an extremely slight shock last Monday, these were barely noticeable. (———)

CORRIGENDUM.

Instrumental report, Toronto, Canada, MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, February, 1916. Page 94, column 2, Feb. 27, P should be $20^h\ 29^m\ 12^s$.

[1] Reported by the organization indicated and collected by the seismological station at Georgetown University.